

Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

Bureau of Reportable Disease Informatics

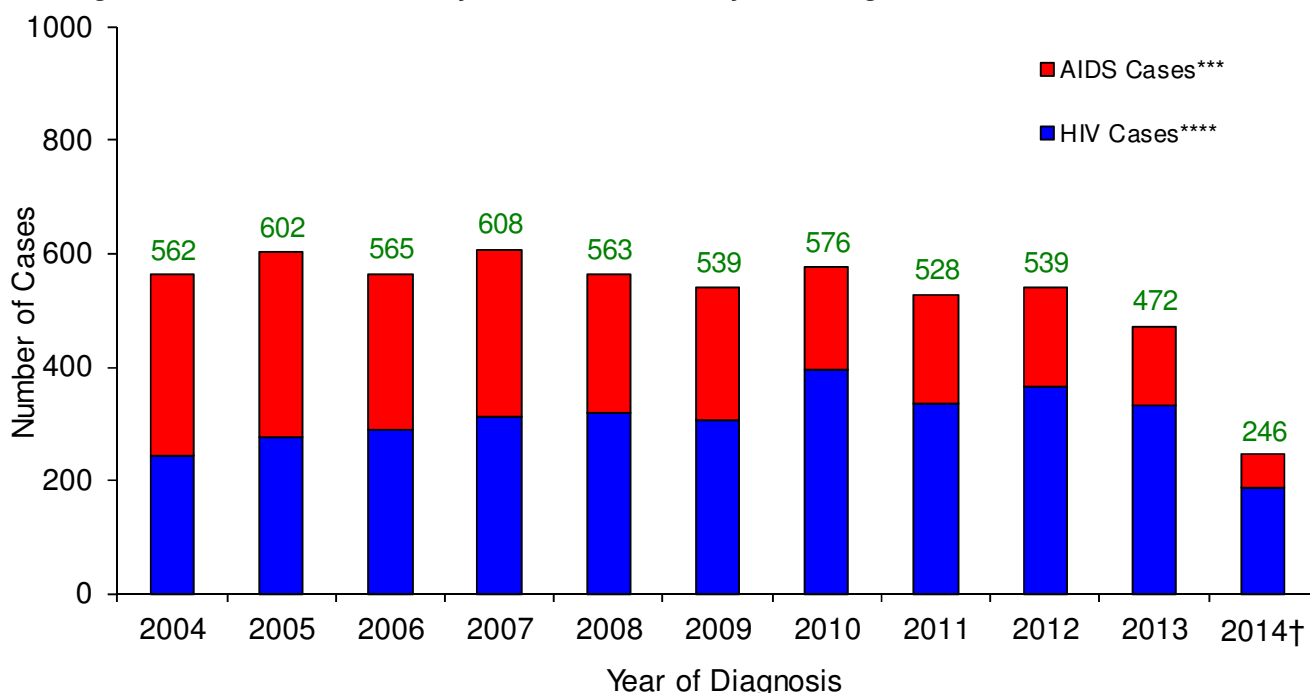
HIV/STD Statistics

June 2014

Notes to the Reader:

- **HIV disease** represents all individuals diagnosed with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), regardless of the stage of disease progression. All persons with HIV disease can be sub-classified as either an **acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) case** (if they are in the later stages of the disease process and have met the case definition for AIDS), or an **HIV case** (if they are in the earlier stages of the disease process and have not met the AIDS case definition). In this report, the sub-classification of HIV or AIDS is based on an individual's status of disease progression as of June 30, 2014.
- The data presented in this report only include cases **diagnosed** through June 30, 2014, based on information **reported** to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services through September 2014. The difference between the date of diagnosis and the date of report represents delays in case reporting.
- When assessing trends over time, please note that data presented for 2014 only represent cases diagnosed through June 30, 2014. All data are subject to change.
- Additional data quality assurances undertaken in the past year have improved data quality, but have resulted in changes in the number of reported cases over time and the number of persons living with HIV. This may result in discrepancies when comparing the current report to previous epidemiological data.

Figure 1. HIV disease cases, by current status* and year of diagnosis, Missouri, 2004—2014†**



*HIV case vs. AIDS case

**Cases are indicated by year of initial diagnosis reported to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services. (The year in which the first diagnosis of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was documented by the Department).

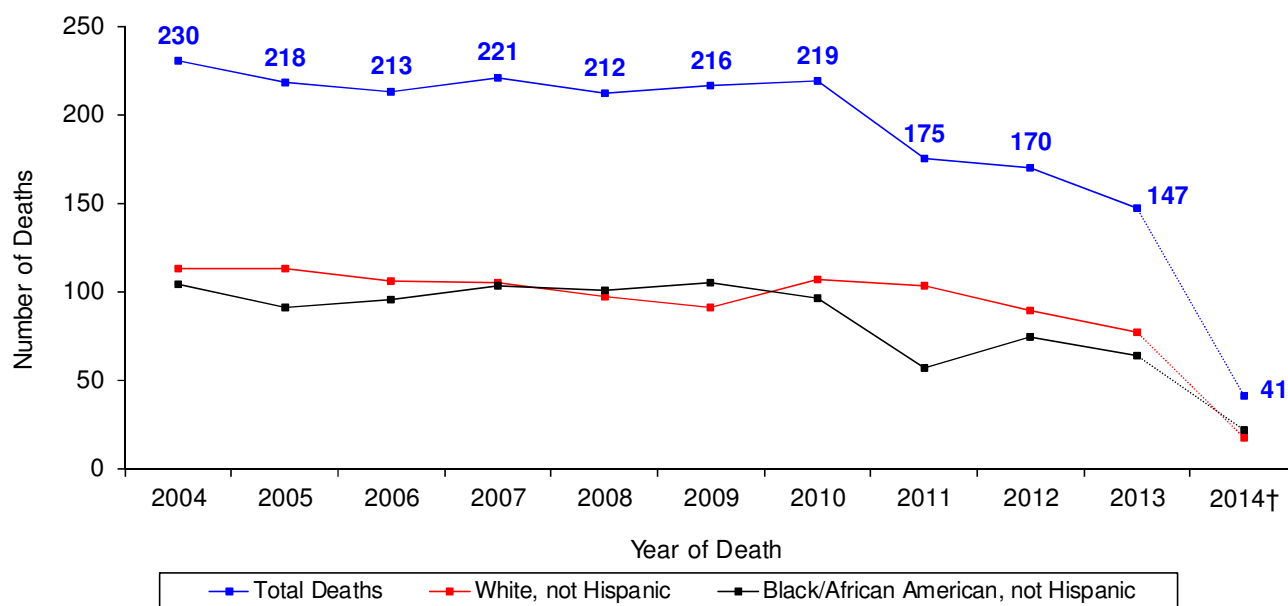
†Only includes cases diagnosed through June 30, 2014 and reported by September 30, 2014.

***These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as AIDS cases because they subsequently met the AIDS case definition; or 2) initially reported as AIDS cases.

****These cases were initially reported as HIV cases and have remained HIV cases. They have not met the case definition for AIDS as of June 30, 2014.

- Since 1982, there have been a total of 19,639 HIV disease cases diagnosed through June 30, 2014.
- There have been 246 new HIV disease diagnoses from January to June 2014. In comparison, there were 243 new HIV disease diagnoses reported during the same time period in 2013¹.
- The differences in the number of individuals sub-classified as AIDS cases are due to the progression of the disease over time. For those diagnosed with HIV disease in 2004, a larger number are currently classified as AIDS cases compared to those diagnosed in 2013 because they have been living with the virus longer.

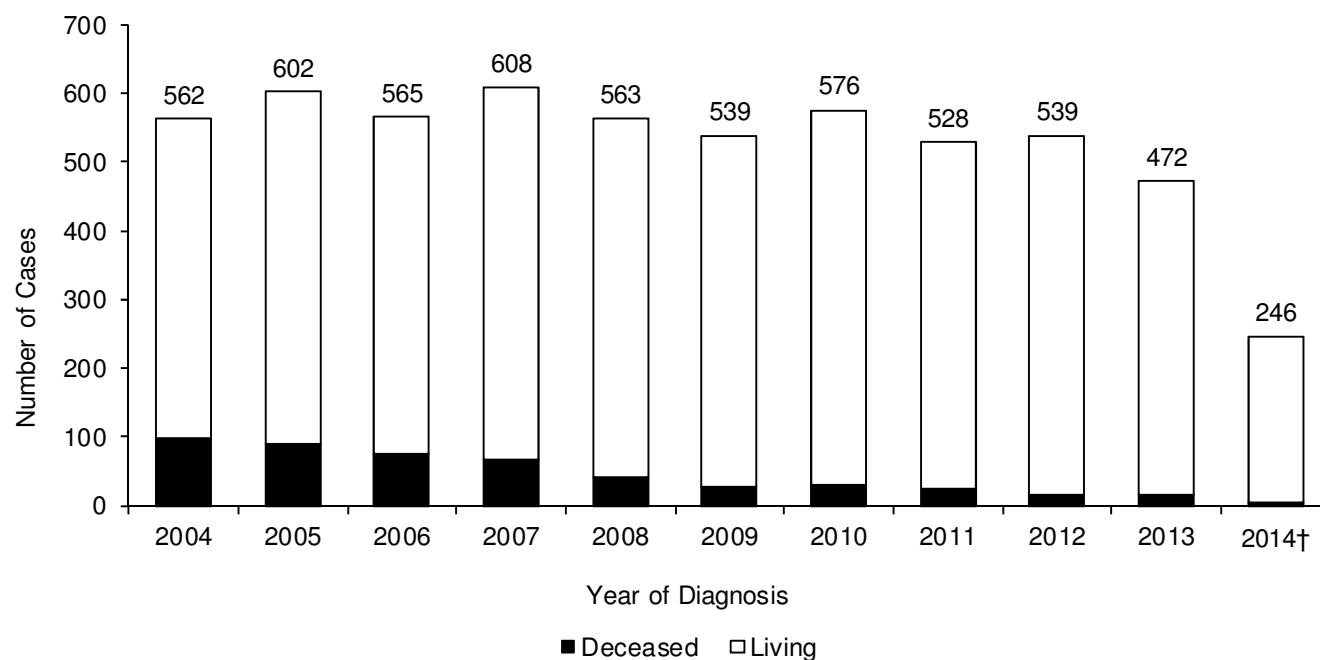
Figure 2. HIV disease deaths*, by selected race, by year of death, Missouri, 2004—2014†



*Includes deaths that have occurred among those diagnosed with HIV disease in Missouri.

†Only includes deaths through June 30, 2014 and reported by September 30, 2014.

Figure 3. Persons diagnosed with HIV disease by current vital status* and year of diagnosis, Missouri, 2004—2014†**



*Vital status on June 30, 2014.

**Cases are indicated by year of initial diagnosis reported to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services. (The year in which the first diagnosis of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was documented by the Department).

†Only includes events occurring through June 30, 2014 and reported by September 30, 2014.

- The total number of deaths among those diagnosed with HIV disease in Missouri remained generally stable from 2004 to 2010 (Figure 2). The decline since 2011 may be due to delays in death reporting.
- A larger number of those diagnosed in 2004 have died as of June 30, 2014 compared to those diagnosed in 2013, likely due to differences in the length of time living with the virus and current age (Figure 3).

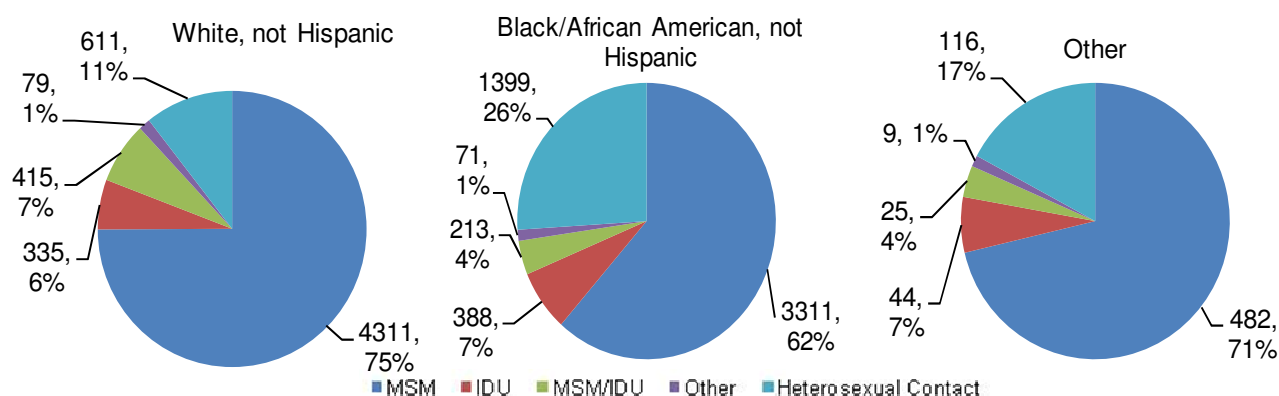
Table 1. Diagnosed and living HIV disease* cases by sex, by race/ethnicity, by race/ethnicity and sex, and current age***, Missouri, 2014†					
Sex	Diagnosed 2014†		Living 2014†		
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Rate**</u>
Male	208	84.6%	9,776	82.8%	329.8
Female	38	15.4%	2,033	17.2%	66.0
Total	246	100.0%	11,809	100.0%	195.4
Race/Ethnicity					
White	92	37.4%	5,751	48.7%	118.3
Black/African American	136	55.3%	5,382	45.6%	770.9
Hispanic	9	3.7%	488	4.1%	209.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	4	1.6%	73	0.6%	63.5
American Indian/Alaskan Native	2	0.8%	13	0.1%	51.7
Two or More Races/Unknown	3	1.2%	102	0.9%	N/A
Total	246	100.0%	11,809	100.0%	195.4
Race/Ethnicity-Males					
White Male	79	38.0%	5,103	52.2%	213.7
Black/African American Male	114	54.8%	4,115	42.1%	1,240.9
Hispanic Male	7	3.4%	410	4.2%	337.8
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	3	1.4%	57	0.6%	104.6
American Indian/Alaskan Native Male	2	1.0%	13	0.1%	102.4
Two or More Races/Unknown Male	3	1.4%	78	0.8%	N/A
Total	208	100.0%	9,776	100.0%	329.8
Race/Ethnicity-Females					
White Female	13	34.2%	648	31.9%	26.2
Black/African American Female	22	57.9%	1,267	62.3%	345.7
Hispanic Female	2	5.3%	78	3.8%	69.9
Asian/Pacific Islander Female	1	2.6%	16	0.8%	26.5
American Indian/Alaskan Native Female	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown Female	0	0.0%	24	1.2%	N/A
Total	38	100.0%	2,033	100.0%	66.0
Current Age***					
<2	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0
2-12	2	0.8%	35	0.3%	4.1
13-18	3	1.2%	33	0.3%	7.0
19-24	63	25.6%	551	4.7%	106.5
25-44	133	54.1%	4,604	39.0%	301.3
45-64	42	17.1%	6,063	51.3%	375.4
65+	3	1.2%	523	4.4%	57.6
Total	246	100.0%	11,809	100.0%	195.4
*Includes all individuals diagnosed with the HIV virus, regardless of current status (i.e., HIV or AIDS).					
†Only includes cases diagnosed or living as of June 30, 2014 and reported by September 30, 2014.					
**Per 100,000 population based on 2013 MDHSS estimates.					
***Based on age as of June 30, 2014.					
Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.					

- There are 11,809 individuals living with HIV disease that were diagnosed in Missouri through June 30, 2014.
- A greater proportion of the newly diagnosed cases occurred among blacks/African Americans compared to living cases.
- The greatest proportion of newly diagnosed cases occurred among persons 25-44 years of age (54.1%). Persons 45-64 years of age represented the largest proportion of those living with HIV disease (51.3%).

Table 2. New and living HIV disease cases by exposure category, Missouri 2014 [†]				
Exposure category	HIV Disease			
	2014 [†]		Living*	
Adult/Adolescent				
Men who have sex with men (MSM)	155	63.5%	8,104	69.2%
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs (MSM/IDU)	9	3.7%	653	5.6%
Injecting drug use (IDU)	6	2.5%	767	6.6%
Heterosexual contact	24	9.8%	2,126	18.2%
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	0.0%	43	0.4%
Blood transfusion or tissue recipient	0	0.0%	12	0.1%
No indicated risk (NIR)	50	20.5%	-----	-----
ADULT/ADOLESCENT SUBTOTAL	244	100.0%	11,708 **	100.0%
Pediatric (<13 years old)				
PEDIATRIC SUBTOTAL	2	100.0%	101	100.0%
TOTAL	246		11,809	

*Cases with no identified risk were proportionately re-distributed to known exposure categories.
[†]Only includes cases diagnosed through June 30, 2014 and reported by September 30, 2014.
**Includes 3 cases with a confirmed “other” exposure category.

Figure 4. Living HIV disease cases by adjusted* exposure category and race/ethnicity, Missouri, 2014[†]

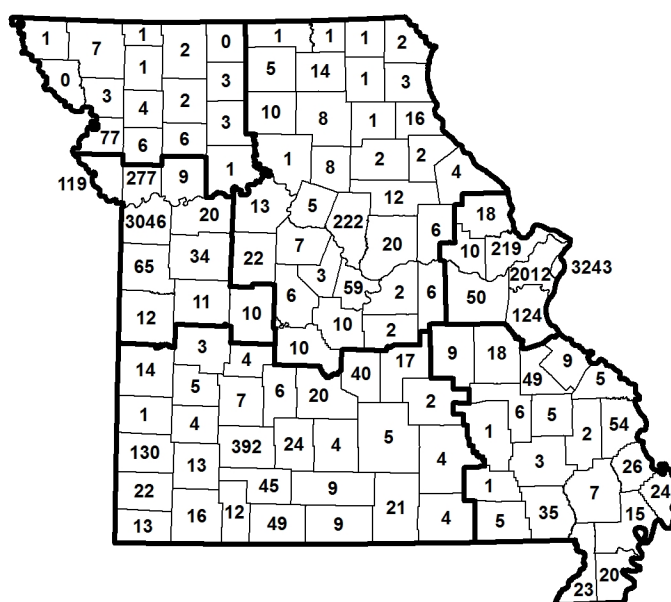


*Cases with no identified risk were proportionately re-distributed to known exposure categories. Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding.

[†]Only includes cases diagnosed and living as of June 30, 2014 and reported by September 30, 2014.

- Of adult/adolescent cases diagnosed from January to June 30, 2014, 20.5% did not have a reported risk as of September 30, 2014. Surveillance activities have been implemented to resolve cases reported with unknown risk information. These cases will not be proportionately re-distributed until the end of the surveillance follow-up period (Table 2).
- The majority of adult/adolescent living cases are attributed to MSM (69.2%), with cases attributed to heterosexual contact representing the second greatest proportion (18.2%). Cases with missing exposure category information have been proportionately re-distributed into known exposure categories (Table 2).
- There are differences in the distribution of exposure categories among living cases by race/ethnicity (Figure 4). Among whites, 75.0% of living cases are attributed to MSM, compared to 61.5% among blacks/African Americans. In contrast, heterosexual contact represents the exposure category for 26.0% of living black/African American cases, but only 10.6% of living white cases.

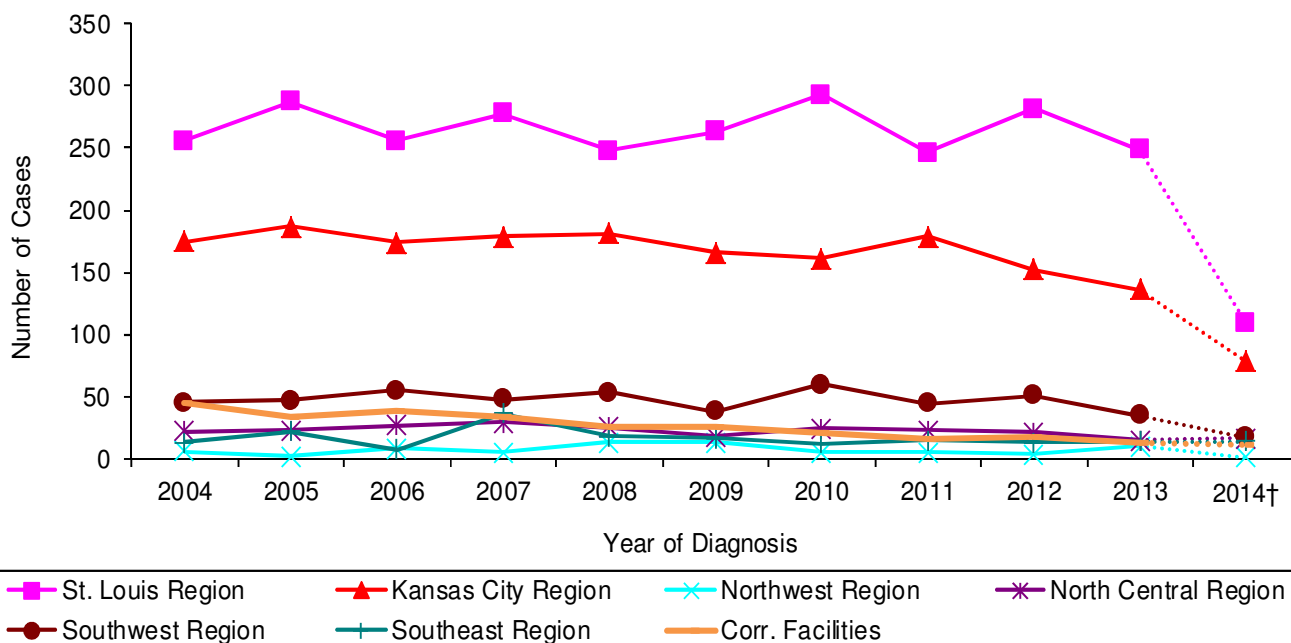
Figure 5. Number of persons living with HIV disease by county of residence* and HIV region at time of diagnosis, Missouri, 1982-2014†



*Based on residence at time of most recent diagnosis of HIV or AIDS. Excludes persons diagnosed in Missouri correctional facilities (n=716).

†Includes those living with HIV disease as of June 30, 2014 and reported by September 30, 2014.

Figure 6. Persons diagnosed with HIV disease by HIV region at time of diagnosis, Missouri, 2004-2014†



†Only includes cases diagnosed through June 30, 2014 and reported by September 30, 2014.

- Figure 5 presents the number of cases still presumed to be living whose most recent diagnosis (i.e. HIV or AIDS) occurred in the county. It does not reflect the current number of cases living in the county. The majority of living cases were diagnosed in Jackson County, St. Louis City, and St. Louis County.
- Although the St. Louis HIV region represents approximately 35% of Missouri's general population, over the period from 2004 to 2014, the St. Louis HIV region represented 48% of the new HIV diagnoses in Missouri (Figure 6).

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY (P&S) SYPHILIS

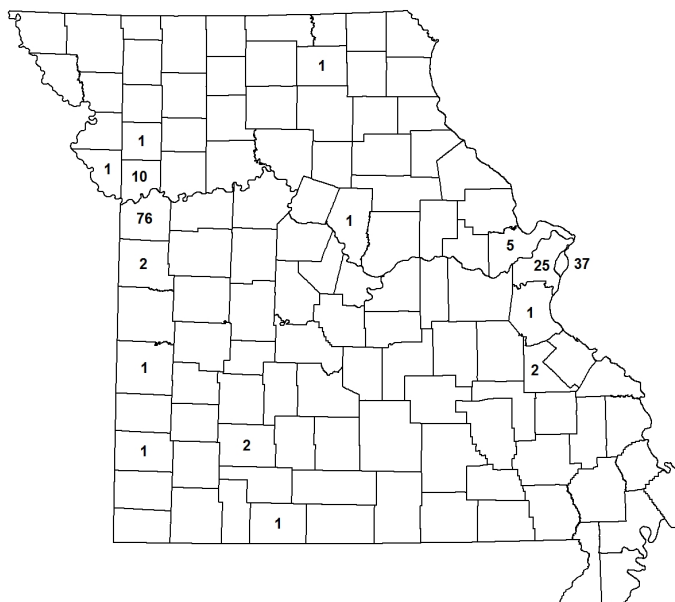
Table 3. Reported P&S syphilis cases, by race, by geographic area, by sex, Missouri, 2014[†]

Missouri	Cases		
	Male	Female	Total
White	56	3	59
Black/African American	79	11	90
Other/Unknown*	18	0	18
Total Cases	153	14	167
St. Louis Region			
White	26	2	28
Black/African American	29	4	33
Other/Unknown*	7	0	7
Total Cases	62	6	68
Kansas City Region			
White	21	1	22
Black/African American	49	7	56
Other/Unknown*	11	0	11
Total Cases	81	8	89
Northwest Region			
White	0	0	0
Black/African American	1	0	1
Other/Unknown*	0	0	0
Total Cases	1	0	1
North Central Region			
White	2	0	2
Black/African American	0	0	0
Other/Unknown*	0	0	0
Total Cases	2	0	2
Southwest Region			
White	5	0	5
Black/African American	0	0	0
Other/Unknown*	0	0	0
Total Cases	5	0	5
Southeast Region			
White	2	0	2
Black/African American	0	0	0
Other/Unknown*	0	0	0
Total Cases	2	0	2

[†]Includes cases reported through June 30, 2014.

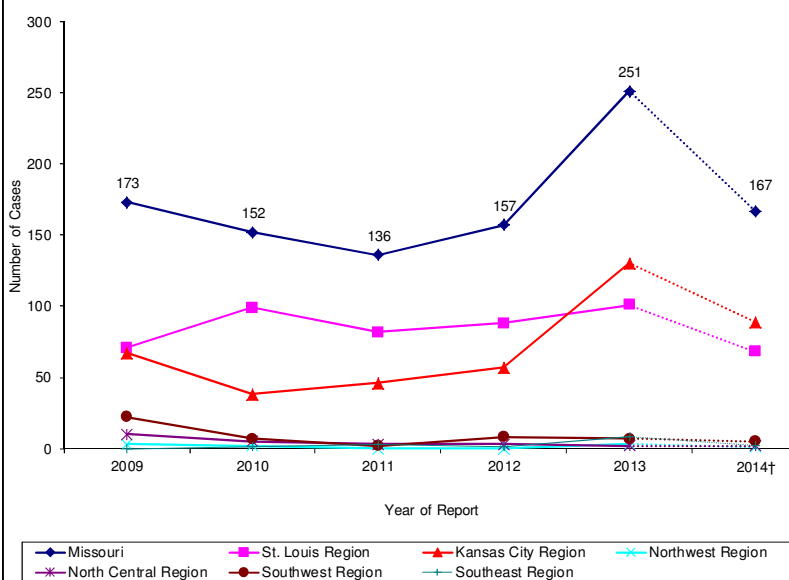
*Includes cases identified with Hispanic ethnicity.

Figure 7. Reported P&S syphilis cases by county, Missouri, 2014[†]



[†]Includes cases reported through June 30, 2014.

Figure 8. Reported P&S syphilis cases by geographic area and year of report, Missouri, 2009-2014[†]



[†]Only includes cases reported through June 30, 2014.

- There have been a total of 167 P&S syphilis cases reported through June 30, 2014 in Missouri (Table 3).
- From 2009 through 2011 there was a downward trend in reported cases of P&S syphilis in Missouri overall. In 2012 and 2013, reported cases increased, and through June 2014 that trend appears to be continuing. The Kansas City Region has 89 reported cases through June 2014 compared to 56 for the same time period in 2013; the North Central and Southwest Regions have nearly the same number of reported cases through June 2014 compared to all of 2013. Overall, Missouri has 167 reported cases through June 2014 compared to 118 for the same time period in 2013¹.
- Of the cases reported from January 1 to June 30, 2014, 55 (32.9%) were co-infected with HIV in Missouri. Fifty-four of the co-infections were diagnosed among males. Forty-nine of the co-infections were attributed to MSM, two co-infections were attributed to MSM/IDU, and four co-infections had no identified risk.

EARLY LATENT SYPHILIS

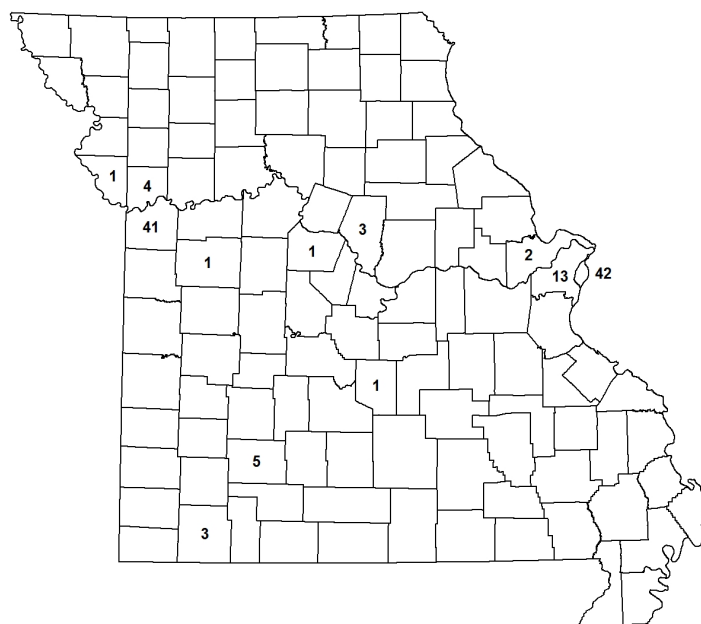
Table 4. Reported early latent syphilis cases, by race, by geographic area, by sex, Missouri, 2014†

Missouri	Cases		
	Male	Female	Total
White	38	6	44
Black/African American	53	6	59
Other/Unknown*	12	2	14
Total Cases	103	14	117
St. Louis Region			
White	19	0	19
Black/African American	29	3	32
Other/Unknown*	6	0	6
Total Cases	54	3	57
Kansas City Region			
White	12	5	17
Black/African American	23	2	25
Other/Unknown*	4	1	5
Total Cases	39	8	47
Northwest Region			
White	0	0	0
Black/African American	0	0	0
Other/Unknown*	0	0	0
Total Cases	0	0	0
North Central Region			
White	1	0	1
Black/African American	1	1	2
Other/Unknown*	0	1	1
Total Cases	2	2	4
Southwest Region			
White	6	1	7
Black/African American	0	0	0
Other/Unknown*	2	0	2
Total Cases	8	1	9
Southeast Region			
White	0	0	0
Black/African American	0	0	0
Other/Unknown*	0	0	0
Total Cases	0	0	0

†Includes cases reported through June 30, 2014.

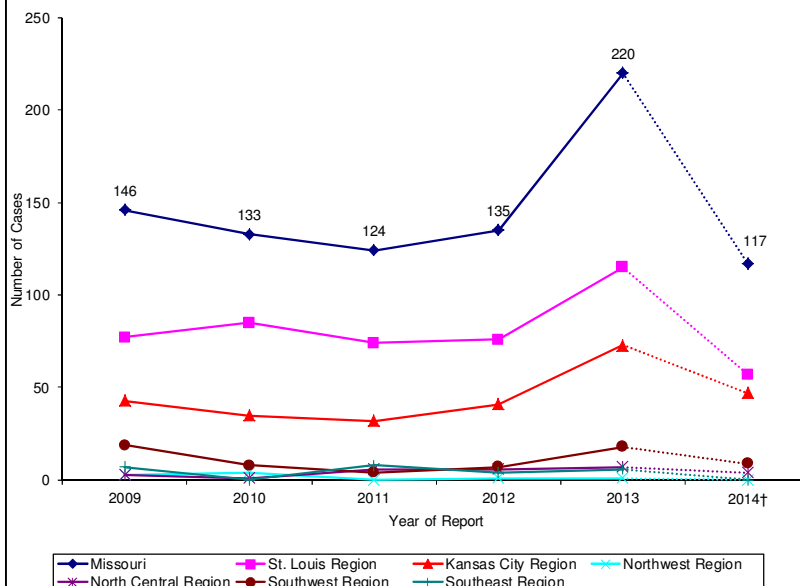
*Includes cases identified with Hispanic ethnicity.

Figure 9. Reported early latent syphilis cases by county, Missouri, 2014†



†Includes cases reported through June 30, 2014.

Figure 10. Reported early latent syphilis cases by geographic area and year of report, Missouri, 2009-2014†



†Only includes cases reported through June 30, 2014.

- A total of 117 early latent syphilis cases have been reported in Missouri through June 30, 2014 (Table 4).
- From 2009 to 2011 there had been a slight decrease in the number of reported early latent syphilis cases in Missouri. The number of reported early syphilis cases increased from 2011 to 2013. An increase in early latent syphilis cases has been reported during the first six months of 2014 (117) compared to the same time period in 2013 (93¹) (Figure 10).
- Of the early latent syphilis cases reported from January 1 to June 30, 2014, 52 (44.4%) were co-infected with HIV in Missouri. Males represented all co-infections diagnosed. Forty-four of the co-infections were attributed to MSM, five were attributed to MSM/IDU, one was attributed to IDU alone, and two co-infections had no identified risk.

GONORRHEA

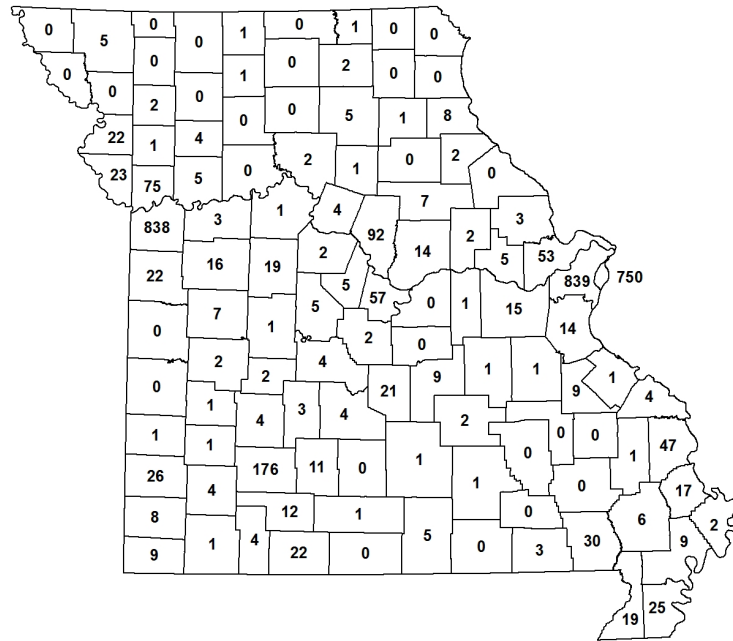
Table 5. Reported gonorrhea cases, by race, by geographic area, by sex, Missouri, 2014[†]

	Cases		
	Male	Female	Total
Missouri			
White	375	460	835
Black/African American	1,095	1,027	2,122
Other/Unknown*	249	242	491
Total Cases	1,719	1,729	3,448
St. Louis Region			
White	83	63	146
Black/African American	673	614	1,287
Other/Unknown*	126	120	246
Total Cases	882	797	1,679
Kansas City Region			
White	131	147	278
Black/African American	282	318	600
Other/Unknown*	65	47	112
Total Cases	478	512	990
Northwest Region			
White	7	16	23
Black/African American	5	2	7
Other/Unknown*	4	2	6
Total Cases	16	20	36
North Central Region			
White	36	68	104
Black/African American	50	42	92
Other/Unknown*	13	28	41
Total Cases	99	138	237
Southwest Region			
White	95	119	214
Black/African American	39	17	56
Other/Unknown*	33	28	61
Total Cases	167	164	331
Southeast Region			
White	23	47	70
Black/African American	46	34	80
Other/Unknown*	8	17	25
Total Cases	77	98	175

[†]Includes cases reported through June 30, 2014.

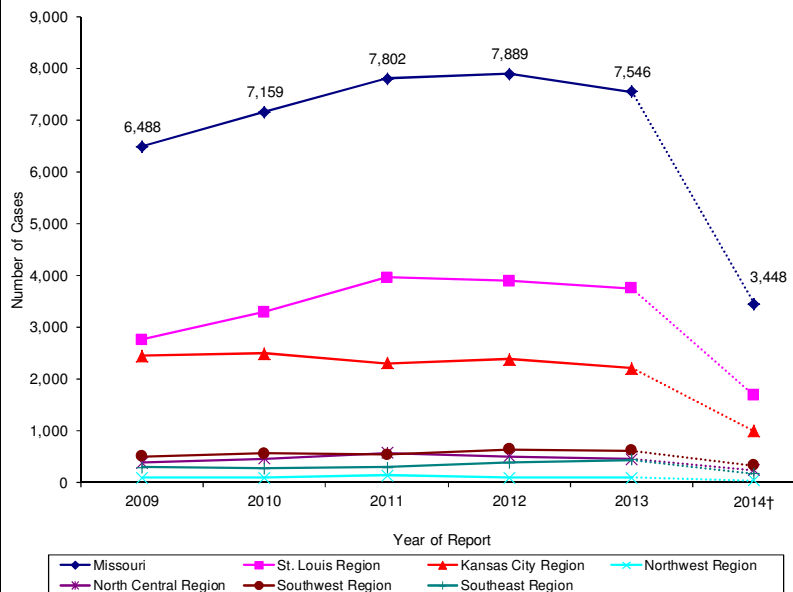
*Includes cases identified with Hispanic ethnicity.

Figure 11. Reported gonorrhea cases by county, Missouri, 2014[†]



[†]Includes cases reported through June 30, 2014.

Figure 12. Reported gonorrhea cases by geographic area and year of report, Missouri, 2009-2014[†]



[†]Only includes cases reported through June 30, 2014.

- A total of 3,448 gonorrhea cases have been reported in Missouri through June 30, 2014 (Table 5).
- The number of reported gonorrhea cases in Missouri increased from 2009 to 2012 and then began to decrease in 2013 (Figure 12). Fewer gonorrhea cases have been reported during the first six months of 2014 (3,448) compared to the same time period in 2013 (3,589¹).

CHLAMYDIA

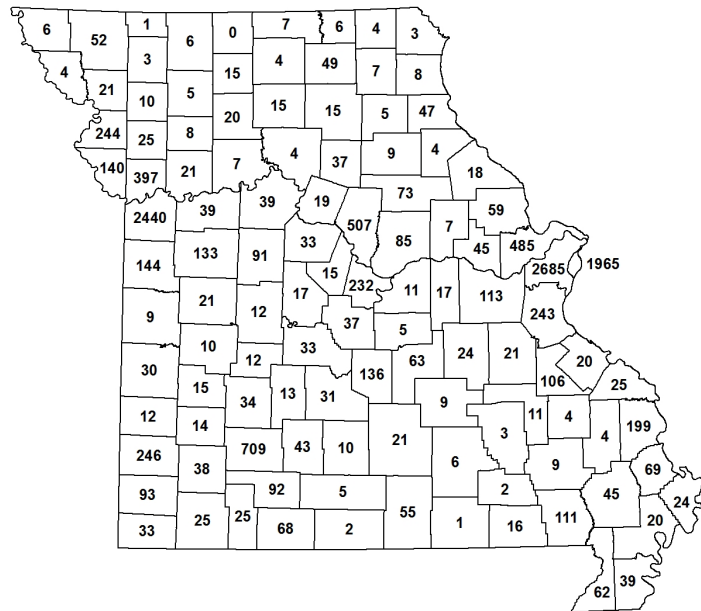
Table 6. Reported chlamydia cases, by race, by geographic area, by sex, Missouri, 2014[†]

Missouri	Cases		
	Male	Female	Total
White	1,309	3,849	5,158
Black/African American	1,900	3,491	5,391
Other/Unknown*	796	2,161	2,957
Total Cases	4,005	9,501	13,506
St. Louis Region			
White	284	817	1,101
Black/African American	1,049	2,071	3,120
Other/Unknown*	367	1,007	1,374
Total Cases	1,700	3,895	5,595
Kansas City Region			
White	295	796	1,091
Black/African American	568	1,000	1,568
Other/Unknown*	189	508	697
Total Cases	1,052	2,304	3,356
Northwest Region			
White	68	239	307
Black/African American	26	34	60
Other/Unknown*	15	45	60
Total Cases	109	318	427
North Central Region			
White	197	631	828
Black/African American	126	204	330
Other/Unknown*	84	221	305
Total Cases	407	1,056	1,463
Southwest Region			
White	365	989	1,354
Black/African American	60	67	127
Other/Unknown*	103	267	370
Total Cases	528	1,323	1,851
Southeast Region			
White	100	377	477
Black/African American	71	115	186
Other/Unknown*	38	113	151
Total Cases	209	605	814

[†]Includes cases reported through June 30, 2014.

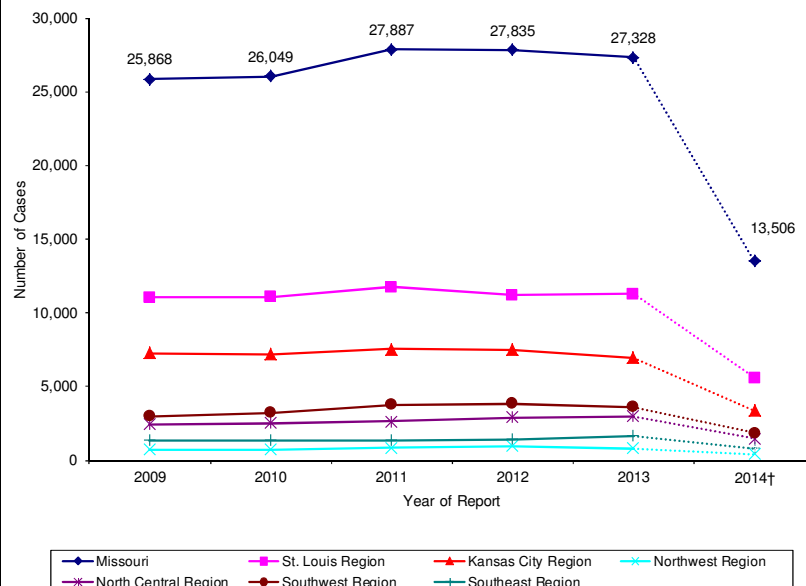
*Includes cases identified with Hispanic ethnicity.

Figure 13. Reported chlamydia cases by county, Missouri, 2014[†]



[†]Includes cases reported through June 30, 2014.

Figure 14. Reported chlamydia cases by geographic area and year of report, Missouri, 2009-2014[†]



[†]Only includes cases reported through June 30, 2014.

- A total of 13,506 chlamydia cases have been reported in Missouri through June 30, 2014 (Table 6).
- From 2009 to 2011 there had been a gradual increase in the number of reported chlamydia cases in Missouri overall followed by decreases in 2012 and 2013 (Figure 14). More cases of chlamydia have been reported in the first six months of 2014 (13,506) compared to the same time period in 2013 (13,425¹).

References

1. Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services. HIV/STD Statistics, June 2013. <http://health.mo.gov/data/hivstdaids/pdf/13statsheet.pdf>. Published November 2013.